

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Methods for treating fibrosis in a mammal are described. An antifibrotic effective amount of a peptide having the formula f-Met-Leu-X where X is selected from the group consisting of Tyr, Tyr-Phe, Phe-Phe and Phe-Tyr is administered to the mammal. The fibrosis may be due to pathological changes resulting, e.g., from pulmonary fibrosis, atherosclerosis, cirrhosis, glomerulosclerosis, chronic pancreatitis, coronary artery disease (such as caused by infection by bacterium *Chlamydia pneumoniae*), trauma or surgical procedures. Examples of surgical procedures that cause fibrosis are post-operative fibrosis peri-neurally in the dura or nerve roots following spinal surgery, tenolysis of injured or repaired tendons with adhesions, neurolysis of damaged or repaired peripheral nerves with adhesions, post-operative adhesions from gynecologic and abdominal surgeries, reparative surgery of the *vas deferens* or fallopian tubes for reversal of male or female sterilization, and surgical repair of other tubular structures such as urethra, intestine or esophagus.

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